

AN APPARENTLY NEW SPECIES OF CARRION HAWK
OF THE GENUS *IBYCTER*.

BY WILLIAM E. D. SCOTT.

***Ibycter circumcinctus* spec. nov.**

Type, Princeton University Collection, No. 8993, adult male, Chubut, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Size. Total length, about 24 inches; wing, 16.25 inches; tail, 10.30 inches; tarsus, 2.55 inches; culmen from front of cere, 1.30 inches; cere to forehead, 0.40 inch.

Color. General color black and white; black prevailing above, white prevailing beneath.

Forehead, lores, sides of head and crown deep velvety black; the feathers of the entire crown and top of head lanceolate and prolonged into a recurved crest on the occiput. Neck concolor with head on the top and sides; throat pure white; the black of the sides of the neck joined by a band of black below the white throat patch; the feathers of this band are not all pure black but some of them have one web largely encroached upon by white; *the effect is a band of black below the throat patch more or less variegated by white on some of the feathers; this band is about an inch in width*; lower part of the under neck pure white, the black of the sides of the neck confining the white of this region to a narrow area, widening into the pure white of the breast. Mantle and lower back black with a dull green gloss and some shading of deep brown; rump and upper tail-coverts pure white. Tail, base definitely white, the rectrices here having ivory white shafts; thence black prevails for seven inches, the shafts being shining black; a terminal white band about an inch and a half broad where the shafts of the rectrices are again ivory white. Seen from below the tail presents the same pattern, the colors all being duller. Wings above black with a dull undertone of deep brown and with dull green reflections glossing the darker shades; the upper wing-coverts as above except that the small feathers along the bend of the wing are in strong contrast, pure white; this feature is marked and when the wing is closed a half inch or more of white borders the radial portion of the bend; quills all black with a deep brown tone, both the primaries and secondaries being conspicuously tipped with pure white. Under wing-coverts and axillaries pure white. Lower parts. Chin and throat pure white, separated from the immaculate white of the breast by a broad band somewhat variegated with white markings on some feathers. The white on the lower throat is confined to the center, bounded by black on either side and widening to three inches on the upper breast, the black border reaching

well down on the sides anteriorly and defining the upper abdominal region; the rest of the lower surface, including the lower tail-coverts, pure white. Feet and tarsi deep yellow; the soles shaded with dull brown. Iris hazel brown. Bill yellow with a shading of blue close to the cere. Cere and naked skin of forehead orange with a strong carmine shading.

Geographical Range. So far as known the eastern part of Territory of Chubut or Chupat, Patagonia.

This carrion hawk, apparently heretofore undescribed, was received in an exchange of bird skins from the Museo La Plata in Buenos Aires. The bird is undoubtedly fully adult, and was taken near the settlement of Chubut in February, 1896. The original number is 8 and the bird was labelled *Ibycter americanus*. It is excluded from the group of this genus to which *americanus* belongs by the difference of the coloring of the under parts and tail. In certain respects it approaches *Ibycter carunculatus* but is much larger than that bird and from a widely remote district. The only other bird near it in coloration is *I. megalopterus*, with the throat, breast and chest black. This species, too, so far as known, is confined to the Pacific side of the Chilian Andes and perhaps encroaches upon extreme southern Patagonia to the eastward.

THE TAGGING OF WILD BIRDS: REPORT OF PROGRESS IN 1909.

BY LEON J. COLE.

AT THE meeting of the American Ornithologist's Union in Cambridge in November, 1908, the writer presented a proposition for the study of the migrations and other movements of wild birds by means of numbered bands, which should be placed around the birds' legs.¹ The great advantage claimed for this method was the accurate data that might be accumulated relative to the movements of individual birds. This work had already been attempted on a

¹ Cole, Leon J. *The Tagging of Wild Birds as a means of studying their Movements.* Auk, Vol. XXVI, No. 2, pp. 137-143, April, 1909.